

Attorney Docket 81828RLO  
Customer No. 01333

### REMARKS

Claims 1 and 12 have been amended as suggested by the Examiner.

Claims 1, 4-6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 34, 45, and 49 were rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention.

By this amendment, Applicants have made a sincere attempt to correct the informalities noted by the Examiner. Most of these changes are believed to be self-explanatory. As disclosed on page 5, lines 16-29, image information can be lost when printing an image on a hard-copy output medium. Fig. 2 disclosed on page 6, et seq. describes the formation of a residual image 26 which will contain the image information that was discarded in the process of forming the limited color gamut digital image to be recorded on the hard-copy output medium. It is the digital representation of this image information that is recorded on the output medium. With regard to claim 1, the image having image information would correspond to the extended color gamut digital image. The image information recorded in the image on the output medium would correspond to the limited color gamut digital image and the image information which was not recorded in the image on the output medium would correspond to the residual image. Clearly the claim language in claim 1 and the other claims is supported by the specification.

Claims 9-12 and 15-54 were rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type doubling patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-34 and 37-45 of Bryant U.S. Patent No. 6,748,106 in view of Bourdelais et al U.S. Patent No. 5,874,205. Claims 13 and 14 were rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type doubling patenting as being unpatentable over the combination of claim 1 of Bryant U.S. Patent No. 6,748,106 and Bourdelais et al U.S. Patent No. 5,874,205 and further in view of Shaw et al U.S. Patent 6,218,004 (hereinafter Shaw)

Applicants submit herewith a terminal disclaimer in view of U.S. Patent 6,748,106. Bourdelais et al and Shaw et al relate to the output medium but has no disclosure or suggestion of the processing found in the present invention.

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Since a terminal disclaimer has been filed on Bryant, it is no longer a reference and Bourdelais et al and Shaw et al do not disclose the subject matter claimed in this invention.

Claims 1-4 and 7 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoda U.S. Patent No. 6,239,818 in view of Benoit et al U.S. Patent 6,270,610 (hereinafter Benoit). Claims 5 and 6 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Yoda and Benoit as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Shaw. Claim 8 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hidaka U.S. Patent 6,344,900 in view of Benoit, and further in view of Yoda.

Yoda teaches the formation of an embedded bit pattern in the recorded image which cannot be viewed under normal illumination by the human eye but which can be detected with a readout apparatus having different spectral sensitivities. The purpose of Yoda is to provide image security information in a recorded digital image which can be used to prevent illegal duplication. The present invention requires that the additional information recorded on the output medium be image information which was not recorded in the output image. The embedded bit pattern recorded by Yoda does not fit this criteria since it is not image information that was not recorded in the output image. The purpose of the present invention is to provide a way to store information that can be used to recover information that was not recorded in the image on the output medium in order to recreate an extended color gamut digital image. Clearly, Yoda provides no motivation for the present invention and cannot even be adapted to service this purpose. Claim 1 is believed to be unobvious in view of Yoda.

Benoit et al teaches the manufacture of biaxial oriented polymer layers. There is nothing in Benoit et al which would suggest any of the processing or recording such process information on the output medium. Accordingly claim 1 and dependent claims 3, 4 and 7 should be allowable.

Yoda and Benoit have been discussed above. Shaw teaches the use of UV stabilizers and provides no suggestion of their use in the an arrangement which uses the method of claim 1. Further Shaw provides no suggestion of any of the features of claim 1.

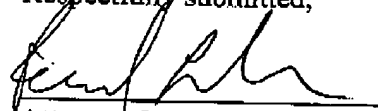
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Hidaka in Col. 6, lines 34-67 teaches a color conversion technique wherein a RGB color signal is converted to corresponding XYZ tristimulus values. In Col. 8, lines 38-47, image color correction is performed for a particular output printer/medium. In any event, Applicants can find nothing in Hidaka which provides an image which corresponds to element (a) of claim 1 or element (d) wherein a digital representation of the image information which was not recorded in the image on the output medium is recorded. Applicants believe that Hidaka relates to image processing for correcting a color image to provide an improved output of the image and is not relevant to the subject matter of claim 1 or any of the other independent claims in this application.

It is believed that these changes now make the claims clear and definite and, if there are any problems with these changes, Applicants' attorney would appreciate a telephone call.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed none of the references, taken singly or in combination, disclose the claimed invention. Accordingly, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance, the notice of which is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Attorney for Applicants  
Registration No. 22,363

Raymond L. Owens/djw  
Rochester, NY 14650  
Telephone 585-477-4653  
Facsimile 585-477-4646

If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.